

ously ill from the dose given her from the poison sent to Cornish.

Dead When He Arrived.

"Mrs. Adams was dead when I got to the apartment," said Dr. Potter.

Q. Did you notice the two glasses on the table when you got there? A. Yes.

Q. What was in one of them? A. Water, I should judge.

Q. In the other? A. Well, I thought the smell was peculiar.

Q. What was it? A. I don't know.

When ex-Gov. Black took up the cross-examination, Dr. Potter told him he was called in by Dr. Hitchcock.

"Dr. Hitchcock told me," he said, "that the matter should be kept quiet."

"Were you not called with the understanding that the case was not to be made public?" asked Mr. Black.

"Yes, I guess I was," replied Dr. Potter.

Q. You are also an expert for the State? A. Yes.

Q. How much has the State paid you as a witness in this case? A. \$1,000.

Q. Did not Mrs. Rogers tell you that you should not testify? A. No, well—I guess.

Q. Is it not a fact? A. Yes.

Q. Well, you have been sworn as a State's witness? A. Yes.

Dr. Potter said he had lost his notes since the last trial. He admitted that his notes might have been read to him.

Mr. Rogers said to Cornish: "Don't have this made public. You know why."

Dr. Potter explained his fee as an expert by saying he had worked forty-nine days at \$50 a day.

"And," said Mr. Black, "at \$50 a day you had the same opinion after that you had that you had a half-hour after you visited the flat."

"I guess I did," replied the doctor.

HOW CAPT. M'CLUSKY WORKED UP THE CASE.

Police Captain George W. McClusky, who was at the head of the Detective Bureau when Mrs. Adams died, was the second witness. He identified all of the exhibits in the case that had come under his observation.

Mr. Osborne began by bringing out the evidence that the police had obtained against Molineux.

Q. You sent a detective to the drug manufacturers who make Kinnow Powders—Kinnow Brothers? A. Yes.

Q. And you got this letter showing letters supposed to have been written by Molineux asking for a sample bottle?

A. Yes.

Q. And then you heard of the so-called Harpster letter?

A. Yes.

Q. What do you say about the sample of powder had been sent to a private letter-box at No. 162 Broadway?

From there I learned of the Harpster letter.

Q. The letter written to Fred Stearns asking about Harpster's character? A. Yes.

Q. And signed Harry S. Cornish? A. Yes.

Q. Did you communicate with Stearns?

A. No; with the police. They sent me the letter.

The jury asked to be intensely interested in every word that Capt. McClusky uttered.

Saw Cornish Write.

Q. At any time did you get samples of Cornish's handwriting?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you submit the handwriting to the experts?

A. Yes.

Q. Cross-examined by ex-Gov. Black, Capt. McClusky said that he had seen Cornish write and later had received samples of his letters from him.

Q. Some of the letters were in lead pencil. All of these letters had been turned over to the handwriting experts?

A. Yes.

At this point Mr. Osborne got another setback from Justice Lambert. During the whole trial, Cornish, and answers that led up to the setback for Mr. Osborne were as follows:

Q. You never had any trouble in getting Cornish's handwriting? A. No.

Q. You got many letters from him? A. Yes.

Justice Lambert interrupted the examination.

"I don't see," he said, "why you should try to defend Cornish at this point."

Mr. Osborne flushed and excused the witness.

SAYS MOLINEUX TOOK BOX IN CORNISH'S NAME

Joseph J. Koch, who had private letters-boxes for rent at No. 162 Broadway, followed Capt. McClusky on the stand. It is alleged by the prosecution that Molineux received medical letters and circulars there, some of them in Cornish's name. Koch was questioned by Mr. Osborne.

Q. I show you a letter signed by the defendant. Do you recognize it? A. I do.

The writer inquired about the renting of a letter box.

Q. What did you do with the letter? A. I mailed it to his business address in Newark in our circulars.

Q. Did you ever see the defendant? A. Yes.

Q. When? A. In the week of Dec. 12 to 15 he came in and inquired about renting a private box.

Q. What did you say? A. I asked him if it was for personal or business correspondence. He said that it was for personal business.

Q. Did he say that it was for himself? A. He said that he was inquiring for a friend. He asked what the price was and I told him 50 cents a month. He left.

Hired the Letter-Box.

Q. Did you see him again before Dec. 22? A. I did. He called again and engaged a box in the name of H. C. Cornish.

Exhibits, patent medicines and circulars were then shown to the witness, which he remembered having received at his place for the "H. C. Cornish," in whose name the box was hired. He remembered receiving a letter in the left-hand corner of which was the business card of Frederick Stearns & Co. It was the letter in answer to the one to which the prosecution says Molineux forged Cornish's name to inquire about Harpster's character.

Mr. Osborne had a difficult time in bringing out this point. He was frequently interrupted by Justice Lambert, and ex-Gov. Black placed many obstacles in the prosecutor's way.

On cross-examination Koch said that the man who had hired the letter box had a mustache and was five feet eight inches in height.

Not Cornish, He Says.

"Stand up, Cornish," cried Mr. Osborne. "Is that the man?" he asked.

"I think not," the witness said.

Ex-Gov. Black asked if the man looked like Cornish.

"I don't know," he replied.

Q. Did he look like Cornish? A. In height, yes.

Q. How about the face? A. Well, the mustache was different.

Q. Did he look like Cornish all except mustache? A. I only took a glance at him.

Q. Describe this man's mustache as compared with that of Cornish? A. Black, pointing to where Cornish was sitting at the rear of the court—

"The man who hired the letter box,"

MRS. BLANCHE MOLINEUX, FROM HER MOST RECENT PHOTOGRAPH.



MRS. ROLAND B. MOLINEUX.

the box," said the witness, "was trained and in the middle showed the lower part of the upper lip."

Q. Who called for the Cornish mail? A. I don't know. My girl said that she thought it was a uniformed colored boy.

Black Flays Witness.

Mr. Black went in then to show how much money witness had made in selling his information to two newspapers.

From the paper he got \$200 and from another \$250. Koch, in telling his story, got his dates mixed, and Mr. Black went at him with all his characteristic vigor and bitterness. Witness pleaded that his memory had failed him after the lapse of four years. That, however, did not satisfy Mr. Black, and he kept hammering at him.

Q. You wanted to make something, eh? A. There was a market for information then.

Q. And to make the market for the information you had to fasten this story on somebody or you couldn't get your money? A. I was not trying to fasten the crime on any one.

Q. You knew that to sell the story you had to connect the hiring of the box with the crime? A. Well, I don't know.

On redirect examination Koch told about detectives calling at his place. The police inquired if any mail had been received in the Cornish box containing headache powders.

Told Mr. Weeks About It.

"I produced all the mail matter," witness said. "I turned it over to the police. I then went down to see Mr. Weeks and told him what had been received at the letter box."

Q. Describe the man who had hired the box or who had made the arrangement for the letter box? A. He was a man of about thirty years of age, of medium height, with a mustache. The mustache was nicely parted in the middle. I said: 'If it is the man who hired the letter box, describe the man.' Mr. Weeks told me to go to the newspapers and tell them. He said that my information had a newspaper value."

Q. By Mr. Osborne. Q. Whom did you tell about the man who called on you to make arrangements for the box? A. Mr. Weeks.

Q. What did he do? A. Well, I described the man and he said that he would send me over to the Knickerbocker Athletic Club to pick out the man, but he never did so.

Q. When did you first see the real Harpster, Cornish? A. The detectives brought him to me and I told them that he was not the man I described. He wore a buff-colored overcoat.

After recess Koch was recalled to the stand and ex-Gov. Black resumed his cross-examination.

Q. Did you talk to Capt. McClusky about the man who hired the letter-box? A. Yes. On about Jan. 25 or 27.

Q. Did you talk about the man having a mustache? A. Yes.

Q. Did you go to Fifty-eighth or Fifty-ninth street to see a man of the name of Gallagher? A. No.

Kept His Secret.

Q. At the coroner's inquest you didn't tell Molineux did you? A. I think not.

Q. You were a witness? A. Yes.

Q. Did you say to any one before the summer of 1901 that Molineux was the man who negotiated for the letter-box? A. I can't say that I did.

Q. You saw him in the coroner's office? You saw him before Justice Lambert and you saw his pictures in the newspapers, didn't you? A. Yes.

Q. You knew that he was accused of this crime? A. Yes.

Q. And yet you didn't say to any one that Molineux was the man until six months afterward? A. Not so far as I recollect.

Q. On Nov. 11 you said that information for \$200? A. Yes.

Q. It was published on Nov. 12? A. Yes.

Q. That was one day before the first trial was begun. When you went to Mr. Weeks's office, did you tell him that Molineux was the man, what name did you give? A. "Hamilton" at first, then "Cornish."

Q. By Mr. Osborne—Who was the first man you told that Molineux was the man negotiating for the letter-box? A. Mr. Weeks.

M'INTYRE FIRST TOLD CORNISH IT WAS MURDER

Ex-Assistant District Attorney McIntyre followed Koch on the stand. He corroborated Cornish's story that when Mrs. Adams died he went to the District Attorney's office.

Q. When Cornish called, Mr. McIntyre said, "he explained the case and I said to him 'Someone tried to murder you.' I can't believe that," Cornish said. I asked him if he had any enemies, and

he replied that so far as he knew he had none.

Mr. Osborne brought out the fact that as soon as Cornish called on Mr. McIntyre he told him he had received the poison in the mail. He also told Mr. McIntyre that he, too, had taken some of the poison and was ill.

Molineux's Friend Testifies.

When Mr. McIntyre was excused, Harry L. Allen was called to the stand. He has known Molineux all his life and they both worked in the laboratory in the Newark color works for two years.

Q. In the trade journals there were various recipes for mixing dry colors? A. Yes.

Q. Other witnesses had told that cyanide of mercury is made out of two dry colors and yellow oxide.

Q. Did you know Robert Zeller? A. Yes.

Q. What position did he hold? A. Superintendent.

Q. He had access to the laboratory? A. Yes.

Zeller is the witness that the prosecution has failed to lure out of the State of New Jersey.

Mr. Osborne learned from the witness that Molineux had at his disposal in the Newark laboratory all of the dry colors necessary in making cyanide of mercury. Allen said that Molineux had a private room there. The room was kept in order by Mary Melando, who at the last trial testified that she had seen in this room robin's-egg blue paper with the three crescents such as alleged. Molineux used when writing to medical firms in Cornish's name.

Wrote Letter for Molineux.

Allen then identified a letter that he had written to Koch at Molineux's request, sending for a journal known as "The Harpster." All of these letters were no specific instructions about this particular letter. They wanted to get a list of dry color users, and whether the letter should be admitted as evidence.

KINGSLEY OPENS THE EXPERT TESTIMONY.

William J. Kingsley was the first handwriting expert called. It was at his request and in the presence of Law-
yer Weeks that Molineux wrote Cornish's name and address at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. These specimens of Molineux's writing were produced.

The letter received by Frederick Stearns & Co. on Dec. 24, 1898, known as the Harpster letter, was submitted to Kingsley and objected to by ex-Gov. Black on the ground that there was nothing to connect it with the case, as it was signed only "H. Cornish."

The Court admitted the letter in evidence. Other letters were also shown, and Kingsley admitted. All of these letters were ones that Molineux is said to have written during the trial.

Q. Did you sign "H. C. Barnet" or "H. Barnet"? A. Yes.

Barnet Letters Admitted.

The Barnet letters (those not prejudicial to the case) were admitted by Justice Lambert only as standards of comparison of handwriting. Every letter shown to Kingsley signed with Harpster's name was identified by the expert as having been written by Molineux.

The Barnet letters were all to drug firms. Mr. Osborne did not read them by a ruling of the Court.

The decision of Justice Lambert to admit some of the Harpster letters only as standards of handwriting comparison was claimed as a victory for the defense. The Court took the matter under consideration last Friday and would not permit Mr. Osborne to refer to them in his opening.

While Kingsley was declaring that Molineux had written the Barnet letters, another Harpster letter was produced. Letters were admitted altogether.

Says Molineux Wrote It.

When the poison package was handed to Kingsley he declared unhesitatingly that Molineux had written the superlative. On every bit of disputed handwriting Kingsley was positive that Molineux had done the writing.

Rudolph Heller, who was a member of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, testified that he knew Molineux as a friend.

He visited Molineux at the New York Athletic Club.

Another Harpster letter was produced. It was typewritten and on the office paper of Charles Jacob, cigar dealer in Newark, and was directed to Frederick

Stearns & Co., Detroit, Mich., asking about Harpster's character.

"It was in October in 1898," witness said, "I called on the New York Athletic Club and saw Molineux. He asked me to find out where Harpster lived in the Newark color works. I was then signed by some firm, so that if there was anything wrong about Harpster we could put it before his present employer."

We talked then about the troubles in the Knickerbocker Club—the row between Harpster, Cornish and Molineux—after which Molineux was fired out of the club."

Q. How long after that was the letter written? A. About three weeks.

Q. How did you get Stearns & Co.'s address? A. I met Harpster in the street and asked him where he had been employed before and he told me. Then I dictated the letter.

"Friend" of Defendant.

Q. Are you a friend of the defendant? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are you not an enemy of Cornish? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, going back to the night in the New York Athletic Club, what did Molineux do about three weeks? A. He said that while at the Knickerbocker A. C. Cornish had circulated a story that he (Molineux) kept a disreputable house in Newark.

Q. What else? A. He said that he had been told by the Board of Governors and had received no satisfaction.

Q. How long did you say after the talk with Molineux did you send the letter? A. About three weeks.

Q. Molineux told you that by circulating stories against his character had he him out of the Knickerbocker Club? A. Yes.

Q. Did Molineux say anything about Harpster? A. Yes. He said that Harpster was the same low, vile man that Cornish was.

Charles Jacobs, whose name was signed to the Harpster letter, was called. Justice Lambert reserved decision as to whether the letter should be admitted as evidence.

CORNISH CALLED BACK TO WITNESS STAND.

Late this afternoon Cornish was called back to the stand and further cross-examined by Mr. Black.

Q. At the coroner's inquest did you not say that the Harpster letter was written by Gallagher? A. The question was not put in that form.

Q. How much poison was there in the glass when Mrs. Adams finished? A. About an inch deep.

Q. How much did you take? A. About a half inch.

Q. Did you have a brown overcoat in the fall of 1898? A. No.

Q. Were you ever arrested for this crime? A. No.

Q. Were you ever paid for testifying in this case? A. I got witness fees and traveling expenses.

Q. How much altogether? A. For fare to Chicago and to Pittsburgh \$20 and about \$50 besides, making in all \$150.

Ex-Gov. Black then read from the testimony of the last trial. "You testified that you had a brown overcoat in December, 1898," he said.

"I don't think I did," replied Cornish.

Q. Did you say so at the last trial when you had declared the Harpster letter signed by Cornish to have been written by Gallagher? A. I guess so.

By Mr. Osborne—Q. Tell us about the time you said the Cornish letters looked like Gallagher's writing. A. I looked over the club's books and then when I saw Col. Gardiner I told him what I thought.

Cornish was excused and adjournment was then taken.

NEW WITNESS GIVES HOPE TO MOLINEUX.

Attorneys for Molineux pin great faith to the expected testimony of a new witness, Adrian B. Holmes, who is said to have been found in Newark, N. J.

Holmes was employed in the store of F. W. Woodworth, at No. 661 Broad street, Newark.

He says that on Dec. 21, 1898, a stranger entered the store and expressed

DECEIVES WIFE, LEAPS TO DEATH

Philip Miller, III and Who Said He Was a Burden to All, Kills Himself After Two Attempts.

JUMPS FROM HIS WINDOW.

After sending his wife from the room on a false mission Philip Miller, a retired milk dealer, to-day at noon opened a front window of his apartment on the fourth floor of No. 500 West One Hundred and Thirty-first street and plunged headfirst to the sidewalk below.

He struck on his head and was killed instantly.

Miller had been suffering from kidney trouble for several years, which caused his retirement from active business.

He announced on Saturday to his wife, Margaret, that he was so ill that he would remain in his bed for the day.

Monday he complained that he was suffering great pain, both mental and physical.

A neighbor living across the dumb-waiter shaft heard screams shortly afterward and upon opening his door leading into the areaway found Miller engaged in the endeavor to climb through the door and throw himself down the shaft.

Late last night the man made a second attempt on his own life. He crawled from his bed and secured an icepick which he was in the act of using when caught again by his watchful wife and saved from carrying out his plans.

It was with greater care that he made his plans for the last and successful attempt to-day. "Bring me some milk," he said to his wife.

Before she got back with the milk, Miller had placed a chair against the door leading into the areaway and entered and after strenuous efforts managed to break in just in time to see her husband on the edge of the window.

He was clad in his night dress and she managed to grasp one end of the garment, but was unable to hold him as he plunged from the window.

Widow Inane with Grief.

When Officer Kearns, of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station, reached the scene, he found the body of the man lying on the sidewalk. He was dead.

The body was taken to the morgue and the remains interred in the Catholic cemetery at St. Vincent's.

Then he sent word to Police Headquarters, where the body was taken.

Mr. Macdonald and Mercer street stations were dispatched to the scene.

The first man who saw the body was a man named John, who was a friend of the man who had committed the crime.

Miller was forty-two years old. He had been married for fifteen years, and the couple had no children.

He had been a milk dealer for many years, and was well known in the neighborhood.

He had been a member of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and was a friend of Philip Miller, III.

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